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Football Club.
The Law Courts.
The Colony's Finance.
Bank Notes in Circulation.
A Public Garden for Shanghai.
Prince of Wales' Fund.
Hospitals for Foreign Service.
Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.
Motor Ambulance for the Front.
Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund.
Death of Mr. H. T. Wade of Shanghai.
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Correspondence:
Our Currency Muddle.
Sporting Competitions in Wartime.
Singapore Defences.
Local Sport.
Plague Prevention.
Shipping Notes.
Chinese Trade Commission in New York.
Japan's Confidence.
Passenger Lists.
Fire at Kowloon.
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Hongkong, 10th September, 1915.

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SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6.97 and
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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915

[508]

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PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the
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STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first
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For further information apply to—
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Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [538]

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [725]KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF
FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to
acknowledge with thanks the following
donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief
Fund:—

The Late Mr. N. M. Wadia Charity Fund, Bombay	1,000.00
The Chinese Chamber of Com- merce, Victoria, B.C.	915.00
Ming to Girls' School	50.00
Wing Lok Hong, Honolulu	250.00
Comptroller staff of str. Tientsin	41.50
Hon Ying School	5.00
Per Netherlands Consulate, account Malay daily news- paper, Singapore	100.00
Netherlands India	100.00
Already acknowledged	\$17,857.32
Total	\$20,222.32

THE CANTON RIOTS.

LEADER SENTENCED TO LIFE
IMPRISONMENT.INDEMNITY TO JAPANESE
SUFFERERS.

The Kokumai says the Japanese Govern-
ment has received official information that
the ringleader of the Chinese rioters who
jeopardized the lives of Japanese residents
in Canton at the time the recent Sino
Japanese negotiations were in progress,
has recently been sentenced to penal ser-
vitude for life, while four others have been
sentenced to terms ranging from fourteen
months to fifteen years.

Japan's demand for redress in connec-
tion with this affair has been accepted by
the Chinese Government, which has de-
cided to pay through Mr. Segawa, Consul-
General at Canton, some ¥20,000 to the
Japanese sufferers.

OPENING SESSION OF
TSANCHENGYUAN.

ABSENCE OF LI YUAN-HUNG.

PEKING, September 2nd.

The Tsanchengyuan (State Council) held
its opening session yesterday afternoon
in the capacity of Lifanyuan (Legis-
lative Chamber). President Yuan
Shih-kai appointed the State Secretary
to attend as his representative while
Wang Shih-tung, a member of the
President's Secretariat, was appointed
special delegate to read the presidential
address.

The Peking Gazette states that Vice-
President Li Yuan-hung, who is Chair-
man of the Council, was absent from
yesterday's session of the Tsanchengyuan
and that this caused considerable comment.
The Gazette learns from a certain quarter
that the absence of Vice-President Li
Yuan-hung is connected with his desire,
which he communicated to President
Yuan Shih-kai, to retire to private
life and requested the President to permit
him to reside outside the grounds of the
Forbidden City under the protection of a
small bodyguard.

SUPPLIES FOR RUSSIA FROM
JAPAN.LARGE ORDER FOR RAILWAY
STOCK.

The Jiji publishes a Nagoya dispatch,
stating that in addition to orders for arms
and ammunition placed in Japan by Rus-
sia, the latter has asked Japan to supply
15,000 railway carriages.

The Nippon Sharyo (Japan Carriage)
Kabushiki Kaisha, in Nagoya, was last
week approached by the Tokyo authorities
to manufacture a certain number of rail-
way carriages within a certain period.

The paper learns that in ordering the car-
riages from Japan the Russian Govern-
ment expressed a desire to have 15,000 car-
riages within a hundred days. The Nippon
Sharyo Kabushiki Kaisha, the Kawa-
saki Shipbuilding Yard, and the Kaisha
Kaisha are the only establishments where
railway carriages can be turned out at
present. The capacity of these establish-
ments is limited, and they are unable to
manufacture 150 carriages per day. Some
6,000 workmen are needed for turning out
this number daily. The Railway authori-
ties, together with the three establish-
ments referred to, will co-operate in ex-
ecuting the orders, and are now holding
negotiations with Russia as to the delivery
date.

It is further stated that the Nippon
Sharyo Kabushiki Kaisha has received a
communication from a certain quarter in
the United States asking if the manufac-
ture of a certain number of railway car-
riages can be undertaken. From this it is
inferred that the American manufacturers
are in receipt of very large orders from
Russia and her Allies.—Japan Gazette.

STATISTICS FOR NEUTRALS

The German Wireless news received yester-
day by the Wireless Press contained the
following statement:—

The newspapers report the Central
Powers have up to now occupied 70,312
square miles of foreign territory. The
enemy occupies only 4,281 square miles.

The total of prisoners of war for the
first year in Germany and Austria-
Hungary makes a round total of 1,695,400.
Altogether the body in Germany can be
calculated at from 7,000 to 8,000 cannon
and from 2,000 to 3,000 machine-guns.

The Times appends to this statement the
following footnote:—

In their statistics of "square miles
occupied by the enemy," the German
newspapers omit to include the area of
German South-West Africa, Dorsland,
New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago,
the Solomon Islands, the Samoa Islands,
Taitung-tao, and a considerable part of
Cameroon. These German territories
"occupied by the enemy" make a total
of over 450,000 square miles.

PET NAMES FOR NEW DEATH-
DEALERS.OPTION OF BEING SHELLED
BY "PERCIES" OR
"PIP-SQUEAKS."WIRE ENTANGLEMENT FOR USE
OF FRIEND AND FOE.

H. F. Prevost Battersby, the special
correspondent of the Daily Graphic,
writing from British Headquarters
says:—

The new warfare has made two
apparently contradictory demands upon
the maker of guns: one is for a weapon
which will shoot further than any gun
has ever shot before; and the other is
for a weapon which will drop a shell a
shorter distance from the muzzle than an
enemy was ever expected to be. So one
finds the Germans at work upon a gun
which shall carry a world-shattering pro-
jectile from Calais to Dover, and at the
same time devising quaint little mortars
which will lob fins of high explosives
about as far as a man can punt a
football.

Of the very big guns we have had little
experience of late. They are somewhat
extravagant things with which to do
much firing and expend on one expensive
burst the labour which would produce a
host of smaller and perhaps more needed
projectiles.

Quite the reverse, however, is true of
the many short-range weapons which have
been devised to add to the discomforts of
trench defence.

Men learn of the arrival of some new
unpleasantness and when they experience
something that seems to fit the descrip-
tion they attach to it the name of which
they have been told. Thus one hears
explosions attributed to the "Sausage"
which were undoubtedly caused either by
a "Rum-jar" or an aerial torpedo.

THE "RUM-JAR."

The detonation of the "Rum-jar" once
heard is never likely to be forgotten, if
one's ears are left with any further use
for sound. The "Rum-jar" is named
from its resemblance to the galled stone
jars in which rum is carried, but is
rather more than double the size of the
jar.

The damage it causes is entirely due to
its detonating quality; that is to say, it
does not, like shrapnel or high explosive
shell, rely on the metal it carries or which
contains it for its effect. It is difficult
to give an adequate conception of the
noise it makes.

THE AERIAL TORPEDO.

About the aerial torpedo there seems to
be more mystery. It is the shape of a
torpedo, and is furnished with a propeller;
but exactly what the propeller
does for it seems not yet to have been
solved. Nor does anyone appear to have
guessed from what it is fired, the propeller
suggesting obvious difficulties. Its
flight is reported to be slow, its trajectory
"greatly affected by the wind." The enemy
suddenly began to shell a dug-out that served as regimental
headquarters. The first shot carried
away an elm growing just behind the
dug-out, the second struck a poplar about
forty yards further on. Two men
engaged on some fatigue work near the
poplar were killed on the spot, yet it was
impossible to say by what agency. They
had not been struck by any fragment of
shell or splinter from the tree. Their
clothes were unscathed, and there was no
suspicion of gas. That they were both
untouched is proof that they could not
have been right on top of the explosion,
and the shot was estimated as "certainly
not bigger than a five-inch."

It is the five-inch, or what is supposed to
be the five-inch, shell which has obtained
the deceptively affectionate sobriquet of
"Percy."

At present you have in the trenches the
option, if it can be called an option, of
being shelled by "Percies," "Pip-
squeaks"—which is a gun of much
smaller calibre—and field guns, or being
bombed by "Rum-jars," and their lesser
kindred.

TRENCH HUMOUR.

If you can prevent the approach to
yours of the enemy's trenches, "whizz-
bang" tactics are resorted to. If you
cannot or do not wish to prevent him,
then you take to bombs. Some men find
one kind of warfare more restful than
another. Occasionally, when the opposing
trenches are only a few yards apart, the
inconvenience of the situation is accepted
on either side with tacit humour, and
sometimes with a jest.

In a certain position near an awkward
salient nocturnal operations had brought
our lines within a few yards of the
Germans'. In order to prevent an attack
from them at dawn, a wire entanglement
was hastily begun in front of our
trenches, its continuation had to be
abandoned owing to the proximity of the
enemy's lines. Next morning it was dis-
covered that the entanglement had been
completed, and that a notice had been
affixed to it conveying the intimation
that the Germans had finished the
obstacle, seeing that it was of equal
service to both sides, but that they hoped
the British would keep it in repair.

GERMAN WRITER'S PESSIMISM.

The Vossische Zeitung publishes a lead-
ing article by Georg Bernhard, the well-
known writer, which is in some respects
surprisingly pessimistic.

Georg Bernhard says that besides
victories the German people have had
many disappointments during the first
year of war. He bitterly complains of
Germany's lack of friends in the world,
and attacks the United States, who has,
he says, always interpreted the Prusso-
American treaty of 1828 in favour of
herself.

From the fact that England has
facilitated the direct export of German
dyes to America, Herr Bernhard
presumes that these dyes are re-exported
to England. He regards as ridiculous
the suggestion that England should buy
up the whole of the American cotton
export, as it would increase enormously
the British war expenses.

A YEAR OF WAR.

EMBARRASSED GERMAN
REVIEWS.

It is remarkable, says the Times of the
3rd ult., that, although the German
newspapers have been able in recent
months to express great satisfaction and
confidence, their attempts to sum up the
results of the first year of war are
embarrassed and ring false. The Cologne
Gazette produces a fresh the boasts and
fictions that have done duty at any time
in the past 12 months. It says, for
example, once again that "London is
shivering with fear of the Zeppelins";
that "the English Battle Fleet is
hiding"; and that "the enemy's
finances are in confusion." It rejoices
once more over the hatred of England,
"the main object now, as before, of
German ambition," and then repeats
the old story about the origins of the
war, and the plot long schemed by
wicked British statesmen.

The trouble of all the German writers
seems to be the difficulty of explaining
how Germany can expect her efforts,
however successful they may have been,
to end in victory. The Cologne Gazette
says that "a hostile colonel" has
published the following programme in an
American magazine:—

IN THE WEST.—No change for the pre-
sent, but in October the beginning of a
French offensive which will reach the Rhine
in December.

IN THE EAST.—A Russian retirement in
the first case, followed in August by the
intervention of Rumania, and in September
by a general attack upon Austria by Italy,
Serbia, and Rumania, who will recover
Galicia in October and invade Austria from
three sides, causing the Austrian Govern-
ment to take refuge in Germany. In
October retirement of the Germans from
Courland and East Prussia. In November
evacuation of Poland and Silesia. In
December, German request for a truce. The
fall of Constantinople is predicted for Sep-
tember.

What is perhaps most interesting is
that the Cologne Gazette publishes all
this with no better reply than the
following:—

We admit freely that in the art of
prophesying and lying our enemies are
superior to us. But in confidence in our
good sword we despise such arts. We in
Germany are so sure of victory that we only
shrug our shoulders at such self-deception
and imagination. Of this we are sure—
that the Allies will not succeed in taking
the Dardanelles, and that our armies will
yield neither in the East nor in the West.

The Cologne Gazette adds the following
curious consolation for "the German
mercenary":—

He will resume after the war his old
commercial relations, and the German
mercenary marine will again sail proudly
under the German flag. In the enemy
countries, on the other hand, the
mercenary will be regarded as a traitor.
He has described the confusion of the
industries, the destruction of trade, and
the discontent among the peoples which is
culminating in revolutionary movements.
What used to be abused as reaction and
illiberalism in Germany is now quoted by
our enemies—in Russia, Land Reform, in
England, Universal Military Service; and in
France, the Three Years' Service or our
grey uniforms. On the anniversary of the
outbreak of the great war we are
frightened neither by threats nor by
troubled prophecies. The German sword
continues its work, aided and sharpened by
a pure conscience.

In a second article the Cologne Gazette
emulates the utterances of Count Revent-
low. The reference to the Dogger Bank
action is as follows:—
In the North Sea, Admiral Hipper, who
repeatedly bombarded the English coast and
put a wholesome terror into the English in
their own country, sent the Briton Beatty
home with a bloody head, and the name
Tiger became one of the sound of which was
enough to make the English Admiralty
nervous.

Of the late Count Spee it is said that
"an Achilles would have envied him, and
an Alexander the Great might have
wished him a Homer to sing his deeds."

RUSSIAN GREETING TO THE
ALLIES.

TSAR AND HIS TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, August 1st.

"I here solemnly declare that we will
not conclude peace until the last enemy
soldier has left our land."

The Tsar's words at the Winter Palace
on August 1st, 1914, are reproduced in
the Press on the anniversary of the war.
A message in the Bourso Gazette to-day,
printed in all the Allied languages,
says:—

Firm confidence in victory, in the com-
munity of world-wide interests, and in the
final triumph of right fires the spirit of the
nation. It has been our guiding star
throughout this year of bloodshed. It
will serve us in the coming months, it
may years, of this terrible struggle.

Russia greets her Allies—France, Great
Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro,
Japan, and Italy. All hail their heroic
loyalty and firm determination to stand
by her to the end, till light dispels gloom.

On the occasion of the anniversary of
the Declaration of War, the Tsar has
issued an Order of the Day to his Army
and Navy saying that, in spite of their
efforts, which have covered their flag
with fresh glory, the enemy is not yet
broken. They must not lose heart in the
face of the new sacrifices and trials
necessary to restore to Russia the
blessings of peace. Painful trials had
often been sent to the country, but every
time they had emerged with new strength
and power.

His Imperial Majesty expresses his firm
belief in the successful termination of
the war and asks God to bless the forces
of Russia.—Times.

ARMING OF SUBMARINES.

Several years ago naval experts in the
United States recognized that it was im-
perative that submarines should be pro-
vided with armament in addition to tor-
pedo tubes, and the experiences of belliger-
ents in the present war have strengthened
them in that view. For nearly two
years, it is reported, officials have been
working out the problem of developing a
weapon for the use of under-water craft
when cruising on the surface which would
not delay the clearing of decks for diving,
and the conclusions arrived at as the result
of investigations and experiments have
now taken practical form. According to
the "Army and Navy Register," a 3-inch
disappearing gun for under-water craft
has been perfected by the Navy Ordnance
Bureau, and every test having resulted
satisfactorily, the gun and carriage has
been sent from the Ordnance factory to
New York for mounting on the new sub-
marine M. 1. The new gun is made
shorter than the regular 3-inch Navy
weapon to meet space limitations. This
reduces its range somewhat, but it has
been fitted for very high angle fire, which
will give it some chance for use against
aeroplanes. The seagoing submarine
authorized by the last Congress may be
armed with two or more guns, possibly of
4-inch calibre, although final decision on
this point has not been reached.—Naval
and Military Record.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

MUSKETRY, PART I.

In addition to the recruits detailed in
Corps Order No. 3 of 8.9.15, the following
will fire Part I, Recruits Course, at King's
Park on Saturday, 11th inst., at 2.30 p.m.
Centre Section M. G. Co.—Pte. F. C. Todd,
Left Section M. G. Co.—Pte. T. C. Wilkin,
Signalling Section—Ptes. Rodrigues and
Tang.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Class (D).—Commencing on Saturday, the
11th inst., and every Saturday until further
notice the following men will parade at
Headquarters at 7 a.m. for Morse Flag,
Heliograph and Buzzer practice under Sergt.
Major Blair, Lt. Col. Rees, Lt. Col. Roche,
Ptes. Hurle, Jacobs, Young, Rees, Rodrigues,
Santos, Luz and Chaves.

Class (II).—Commencing on Friday, the
10th inst., and every Friday until further
notice the following men will parade at
Headquarters at 7 a.m. for Morse Flag
practice under Sergt. Silas and Corp.
Lawrence: Ptes. Abbas, Costa, Cottin,
Gomes, Jennings, Pereira, Ramsey, Ribeiro
Wilkinson and Tang.

PARADES.

Parades for Friday, 10th instant.—At

DETAIL.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 13th instant—

H.K.V.R.

Detention Camp, Kowloon:—

On duty until morning of 13th instant—

H.K.V.R.

G. E. STEWART, Captain,

Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES (CENTRAL POLICE STATION)—(P.M.)

Friday, Sept. 10th.—All ranks in uniform,

with helmets. Fall in at 5.50 p.m.

sharp. Only Patrol men and medically

unfit are exempt.

Monday, Sept. 13th.—Indian Recruits under

Sergeant Major for Rifle Exercises.

Tuesday, Sept. 14th.—All Chinese Recruits

for Rifle Exercises under Chief Inspector.

So far as possible, all fixtures, such as

Lectures, Practices, etc., should be cancelled

in favour of any Combined Parades. The

8.50 p.m. Patrol men, although exempt,

should also endeavour to attend.

PARADE.

Friday September 10th:—

5.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven

P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector

d'Almeida.

5.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven P.

Cs. to be detailed by Acting-Inspector

J. M. Wong. The Chief Inspector will

visit.

Saturday, September 11th:—

2.30 p.m.—Crown-Sergeant Langley and

seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Crown-

Sergeant Sirdar Khan.

8.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven

P. Cs. to be detailed by Inspector

d'Almeida.

Patrol men unable to attend are made

strictly responsible for providing substitutes

and for advising the D. S. P. thereon.

TOWN.

The following have joined:—P. Gonzales,

F. B. P. Silva and W. A. Hyder.

POLICE RESERVE AMBULANCE.

Until further orders, Dr. Thomas will

lecture at the Magistrate's every Monday at

5.30 p.m. Only those who have joined or

have transferred to the Ambulance Corps

can attend. Absence without leave from

these lectures must be immediately reported

to Acting Inspector J. M. Wong.

On all parades, and duties when in

EUROPEAN CONSTABLE AND
MONEYLENDER.

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENDANT.

The Chief Justice gave a verdict for the defendant yesterday in the case in which Surain Singh, an Indian moneylender, sued Ernest Carpenter, a constable in the Hongkong Police Force, to recover \$174, being as to \$150 principal and the balance interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month.

The judgment was as follows:—I am satisfied of the following facts: That the loan in respect of which the promissory note was given was negotiated at the Indian Sergeants' quarters and not, as alleged by the plaintiff, at 8, McGregor Street, his registered address. Further, that the loan was carried out by Indian Police Sergeant 46, acting as the agent of the plaintiff, although such agency was not disclosed to the defendant; and I see no reason for disbelieving the defendant's statement that when he signed the promissory note he believed, at that time, that the loan was between himself and the Indian Police Sergeant; although this fact is not material to the legal issue raised.

I can have no doubt, from the other evidence called by the defendant, that other loans were effected with European police constables directly on the initiative of Indian Police Sergeant 46, and in one case, possibly, at his express invitation; that on each occasion he was acting on behalf of the plaintiff, possibly in conjunction with another Indian police constable, the notes being made payable to the plaintiff; and that the loans were not negotiated at the plaintiff's registered address and were carried out at places other than the plaintiff's registered address and in one instance by the plaintiff himself in a public street.

These facts clearly establish a violation of Sec. 31a. of the Money Lenders' Ordinance 1911, which requires a moneylender to carry on business at his registered address, and no other. The language of Lord Loreburn, L.C., in *Kirkwood v. Godd*, 1910, A.C., at page 424, is directly in point: "If the moneylender employs an agent to frequent markets, or call upon individuals in order to procure borrowers, and thereupon, a moneylending transaction, even a single transaction, goes through without the borrower being brought into communication with the registered address till after the transaction is completed, it might amount to carrying on business elsewhere than at a registered address." And, again, "The mischief is that this dangerous business may be conducted by persons under false names or a variety of names without the security of an ascertained address, or at places where men were taken unawares or off their guard." This being the case, the transaction is illegal and the plaintiff cannot maintain his action on the note.

I may observe that this case, I think, more conclusive than the case of the *Staffordshire Financial Co. v. Hunt*, 1907, W.M. 258, which was cited on defendant's behalf. In that case, at the time of the negotiation of the loan the identity and the address of the lender were disclosed, which, if I accept the defendant's evidence, as I have done, was not so in this case. I give judgment for the defendant.

Mr. Shenton, who appeared for defendant, asked for costs.

Mr. Gardiner, for plaintiff, objected. It was in his lordship's discretion to disallow costs and he thought that that discretion should be used in favour of the plaintiff.

The Chief Justice said he saw no reason for not allowing costs; they followed the usual event. His lordship also added that he desired to express no opinion as to the conduct of the European constables concerned. He had merely to decide the law as he found it, though, as a matter of fact, he saw no reason why a question of honour as between the man and the borrower should not enter into the transaction, so far as the actual amount borrowed was concerned.

Mr. Shenton then asked that his lordship should direct the promissory note to be cancelled.

His lordship—Is that necessary? Mr. Shenton remarked that the note would, in the ordinary course, be handed back to the plaintiff and might be made the subject of subsequent proceedings.

The Chief Justice said he did not think he had power.

Mr. Shenton replied that his lordship could order that the note be kept in the custody of the Court, and this his lordship subsequently decided to do.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM
VICTORIA GOAL.PRISONER'S INGENUOUS
METHODS.JURY AND INSUFFICIENT PATROL
SYSTEM.

An inquest was the sequel to an ingenious attempt at escape from Victoria Goal early on Thursday morning by a Chinese who was sentenced a few months ago to seven years' hard labour for robbery. The deceased was incarcerated in a top story cell of the goal, and worked so silently at his efforts to regain his liberty that he escaped the vigilance of the patrol sufficiently to get out of his cell, walk along two corridors, force himself through an iron-barred window and then lower himself down on the other side. It was while swarming down the rope that the prisoner met his death. The rope broke, and he fell into a stone-paved yard over thirty feet below and sustained such severe injuries to the head and body that death, according to the medical evidence, must have been instantaneous.

It was a most skillful attempt at escape. The man, it appeared from the evidence, had weaved his rope from the grass mat in his cell, he improvised a knife of sorts from the iron hoop of a spittoon, cut out sufficient wood from the door to allow of the passage of his body, crept along two corridors, loosened two iron bars of a corridor window, fastened the rope to another bar, and then commenced to lower himself with the fatal consequences recorded, and all this was done without the Indian patrol realising that anything unusual was happening.

The fact that the deceased was able to do this led to some pointed questions being put by Mr. Wood, the Coroner, and also by the jury, which was composed of Messrs. J. F. Miller, C. M. W. Reynolds and A. F. Osborne.

Chief Warden Pierce said that the cell door was two inches thick, and the deceased had cut sufficient of this away to allow him to get through. Two of the bars in the corridor window, which was two yards away from deceased's cell, had been loosened and there was also glass about. A piece of grass rope was attached to another window bar. The length of the rope, he added, was not sufficient to reach to the ground.

The Coroner—Have you found any instrument with which the cell door could have been cut? Witness produced a piece of metal, about three inches long and sharpened at one end, which, he said, had been found in the vicinity.

There was a warden in charge of the cell?—Yes.

And the cell should have been visited every few minutes by the patrol?—Yes, sir, by the assistant warden. Witness said that a certain noise was heard about 2.30, and at about 5 a.m. he was called by the Chief Warden and saw the body of the deceased lying in a yard near the female quarters.

Did you hear a noise during the night?—Yes, Sir, about 2.35.

What kind of noise?—Like a bucket falling on the floor.

Where?—In building A3.

And you went there and found the Indian patrol on duty?—Yes.

And did you instruct him to examine every cell?—I told him to go round A3 and A2, and to pay particular attention to the end cells.

And did he find them all in order?—Yes, he reported all correct on the beat. I made visits to the corridors between 2 and 3 a.m., and between 4 and 5 a.m., and at 5.30 he again reported all correct.

A juryman asked if it would not have taken a considerable time to cut away the cell door so extensively as to allow of the passage of a man's body.

The Coroner said he would put that question to Mr. Franks.

The Indian patrol said he saw the deceased in his cell about 1.30 a.m. and he was then apparently sleeping. He had three wards to patrol. Subsequently he was told that the body of a man was lying in a yard near the female quarters.

Mr. J. W. Franks, Assistant Superintendent of the goal, said that at 10 a.m. that day he examined the deceased's cell. The door had been cut away at the bottom for the whole length, and from about two and a half to three inches in depth.

The Coroner—What is the thickness of the door?—About two inches.

And what do you estimate the time which a man would take to do that damage to a door?—In this particular case it would

not take very long because I understand it was a rotten door; at least it was decayed in parts.

You saw the rope produced; was that made from the prison mat?—Yes. The grass-mat in the cell was found damaged, and I think that the quantity removed from the mat would be sufficient to make the rope.

How long do you think it would take him to make that rope?—That depends on the man. I think he would make the rope produced in a couple of hours, if he was an experienced man.

Did you also examine the corridor window?—Yes.

And how long do you think it would take a man to loosen the bars?—About half a minute, with an instrument.

How far would he have to travel from his cell to reach this window?—Along his own corridor, down a flight of steps, and then along another corridor; practically the whole length of two wards.

And the only officer who could possibly have discovered him at that time was the Indian assistant warden?—I would not say he was the only officer who could have discovered him; he was the only officer on this particular patrol.

He had several wards to do, and might have been in B ward when the man escaped?—Yes.

Between 1.30 a.m. and the time the body was found at about 5.30 I have no evidence to show when he left his cell?—There is no evidence at all to show that. A female prisoner heard a fall or something about 2.30 a.m. which aroused her curiosity. She told the warden who in turn told the principal warden when she came on duty about 5.30, and the latter went out and found the body and reported it to the Chief Warden.

A juryman then asked Mr. Franks if the doors of cells, generally, especially the cell door of a man serving a seven years' sentence, were decayed to such an extent that he could cut himself out in this manner?

Mr. Franks replied that it was not possible to know that the cell door was decayed until it had been cut into in this way. They had no means of knowing.

The Coroner asked how the deceased came to be in possession of the iron knife-like weapon produced?

Mr. Franks said that the hoop of the spittoon which was in the cell had been torn off and deceased had used this to make a knife.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to a fracture of the skull, caused by a fall, and added a rider to the effect that they considered the system of patrols, as revealed in the present instance, was obviously insufficient.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

COTTON AND COTTON YARN.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotewall, cotton and cotton yarn brokers, Hongkong, in their fortnightly circular say:—

Since the dispatch of our last report per str. *Norona* on the 27th ult., our market has made a further recovery, both in values and in the volume of business transacted.

The recovery in "Twelves" specially has been more substantial and rapid, the advance reaching in some instances as much as six dollars a bale. This is doubtless due to the fact that this count has ruled relatively low for some time past.

All round, prices have advanced in the past fortnight from two to six dollars (the latter figure referring to "Twelves" only), while the sales from first hands reach a total of 11,000 bales, including sales made to arrive.

A heavy advance in Cotton is cabled from Bombay, which fact carried great weight with the local dealers and mainly influenced them to enter the market as they did.

At the close the tone is steady.

Total sales 11,000 bales.

Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 51,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The mail str. *Sardinia* and extra str. *Iyo Maru* and *Nore* from Bombay have brought in 13,873 bales for Hongkong, and 12,551 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, coast-ports, etc., 1,600 bales.

Shanghai.—Prices at this port have also advanced with good business passing.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales as follows:—700 bales Setu, No. 10, at \$98 to \$101; 200 bales Setu, No. 20, at \$131; 500 bales Yellow Joss, No. 20, at \$119 to \$121.

Raw Cotton.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese. Quotations:—Bengal at \$18 to \$22 Chinese at \$22 to \$27 per picul.

RICE.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co. of Saigon in their circular dated August 26th say: Prices have risen considerably owing to cultivators holding back stocks and to millers being obliged to fill contracts falling due.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 9th September, state:—

The local market has ruled fairly active during the past week, and a fair volume of business, in investment securities has been transacted at about last week's rates. In the speculative section a good demand is in evidence for the principal stocks at closing quotations. Shells and Ural Caspians have been bought from London, the former at about last quotation, and the latter at an advance of about 2/- on the week, the market for this stock closing firm. Plantation Rubber is quoted at 2/3⁴. Standard Tin at \$152¹/₂ cash, and \$154 for 3 months delivery, and Bar Silver 23¹/₂d. Sterling T.T. closes at 1/9¹/₂, Singapore T.T. at 76¹/₂, Shanghai T.T. at 73, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on the latter port at 74.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked at \$820 and \$825, and are still obtainable at the latter rate. The London quotation is now £72.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Cantons have been done at \$425 and \$430, and Unions at \$97¹/₂, both closing steady, but with probable sellers at quotations. North China close in request in the North at Tls. 165, and Yangtzes quiet but steady at \$243 with ex. 4/3.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have again been booked at \$162 and \$163, and close in further request at the former rate. Hongkong have advanced to \$420 buyers, but there is again no business to report.

SHIPPING.—China and Manilas continue in request at 40 cents. Douglasses, after a further rapid advance to \$84 for cash and a settlement delivery, receded to a buying rate of \$80, but are again firmer with buyers for cash at \$81 and for December at \$84. Indos, after weakening to \$141 for the combined, have strengthened, and are now quoted for at \$149. For the Preferred separately \$57 is now offered, and for the Deferred \$52. Steamships are wanted at \$103, and Star Ferries at \$39 after sales.

OILS.—Shell Transports have been booked at 91/- and Ural Caspians at 93/6 and 40/-, Langkats have probable buyers in the North at Tls. 37, the quotation being more or less nominal locally.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled steady at \$123/\$127 cash and \$130 for October delivery, and there is a tendency to improve. Luzons are in request at \$37, and have been booked at this rate, and at \$38.

MINING.—Kailans have been booked at 30/- and Tronchs at 31/6, the latter closing in further demand. Rauba are easier with sellers at \$3.60 and no business to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are firmer with sales and buyers at \$75 for cash and at \$76 for October delivery. Kowloon Wharves have sold and can be placed to a small extent at \$76. New Engineerings are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 90, Shanghai Docks at Tls. 83, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves at Tls. 93.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are in request at \$109 and Humphreys Estates at \$7, after sales at this rate and at \$61. Hongkong Hotels can be placed at \$112, West Points at \$71, and Kowloon Lands at \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have advanced to \$82 sales and buyers and close firm. Ewes are wanted in the North at Tls. 178, Kung Yiks at Tls. 163 and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 105.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos have improved to \$104 buyers, and Electrics to \$43 buyers. Business has been done in China Lights at \$4.30, Cements at \$8.20, Trams at \$5.10, Watsons at \$6.85 and \$6.90, and Peak Trams at \$9, and most of these close in further request. There are sellers of China Providents at \$8.90 Union Water Boats at \$17, and Cements at \$3.30.

MEMOS.—Next Settling Day, September 27th. Douglasses S.S. Co., Ltd., annual general meeting 17th inst., transfer books now closed until that date.

THE BADGE HABIT.

HUMORIST WHO HAS COLLECTED
FORTY-THREE.

There is a man in London who has in his possession no fewer than forty-three different war badges. Forty-two of these he obtained in the easiest and coolest fashion in the world—he simply bought them—as one would buy collar-studs or tie-pins—at the offices of the respective organizations they represent. The price varied from 2d. to 1s.

In the case of the forty-third (writes a *Daily Chronicle* correspondent) the collector in question found a little more difficulty; but finally obtained his badge by buying it from a *bona-fide* member of the association for half a sovereign.

This man, of course, is a humorist, but his humorous hobby vividly illustrates the absurdity of war badges. It only needed a few minutes of quiet observation—in the trains, tubes, and buses, in the restaurants and in the streets—to remark that of every three men in multi-whose age could not possibly be over fifty at least two wore war badges.

The emblems are all colourful imitations of some badge or other that has ostensibly been issued with the sanction of the authorities. In many cases the badges are actually the emblems of no organization at all. Their owners are usually persons of little sense of humour, who hope thus to escape unkind criticism from their neighbours.

INTIMATIONS

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST UNPACKED:

FOLDING FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS

EACH \$8.50 EACH.

MOSQUITO CURTAIN AND FRAME

COMPLETE \$15.50 COMPLETE.

FOLDING CAMP TABLES

EACH \$8.50 EACH.

FOLDING PORCH CHAIRS

WITH ARMS, DUCK SEATS AND BACKS.

EACH \$7.50 EACH.

HAMMOCKS WITH VALANCE AND

PILLOW

EACH \$12.50 EACH.

FOLDING DECK CHAIRS

IN STRIPED CANVAS.

EACH \$3.50 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SAKURA
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[855]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD

AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS.

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 88' by 84' 6"

Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Dock ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.Dockyard Managers, can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK"

Telephone No. 212

150

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

\$2,000 REWARD.

WHEREAS at about 10 p.m. on the 8th September, 1915, two men, aged between 20 and 30 years, dressed in dark clothing and armed with daggers, attacked and stabbed a Chinese gentleman named SIU UN in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, A REWARD OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$2,000) will be paid by the undersigned to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said two men.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, September 9th, 1915. [964]

TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE.
The Premises Nos. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [963]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN seeks employment as Storekeeper, Godown Keeper, Warehouse Man, Overrider or any similar capacity.

Apply—
Box No. 10,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [962]

WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling AMAH for Children in return for first-class passage to England.

Apply to—
"C."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [944]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Aguiar Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [971]

THE SHANGHAI BUILDING AND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 32 in the name of CHEUNG TAIYUNG CHI (張祥之) late of 41, Connaught Road, Hongkong, for Forty (40) Partly Paid Up Shares Nos. 1701 to 1740 in this Company, has been declared to be LOST, and the public are warned against negotiating same.

In the event of the above-mentioned Certificate not being recovered on or before the 11th September, 1915, a new Certificate will be issued, and the above-mentioned Certificate will be cancelled forthwith.

By Order of the Directors,
J. A. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
Secretaries and General Managers. [967]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.

(IN VOL. LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are Shareholders in the above Company on 28th October, 1914, and who have not yet applied for the corresponding allotment of shares in the YANGTSEPOO COTTON MILLS, LTD., Shanghai, to which they were entitled under an Agreement dated 28th October, 1914, that unless application for an allotment is made to me on or before 17th September, 1915, the said shares will be sold without further notice.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [931]

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

will hold their First
PROMENADE CONCERT
in the
BOTANICAL GARDENS
on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, at 9 P.M.
Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH.

THE BAND OF THE 74TH PUNJABIS,
under Bandmaster CHRISTIAN
(By Courtesy of the Colonel C. commanding and Officers of the Regiment).

THE POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA,
under Orchestra Conductor F. GONZALEZ.
Charge for admission (required by the Authorities) 10 cents.
Members of the Naval, Military and Police Forces in uniform will not be charged. [940]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel, or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [728]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

A MEETING of Members interested in Subscription Griffins for the 1916 Race Meeting, will be held at the JOCKEY CLUB OFFICES TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 10th instant, at 5.15 P.M.

H. P. WHITE,
Acting Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [955]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 11th September, 1915, commencing at 3.30 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [959]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, North Point, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of September, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:

1. That it is not for the comfort or convenience of the Members of the Club as a whole, or of the Subscribers or Visitors thereto, that any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists should continue to be a Member of the Club.
2. That the Articles of Association be accordingly altered by the insertion of the following additional paragraph at the end of Article XXXII, namely:—
"Any Member who is the subject of a Nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists shall, ipso facto, cease to be a Member of the Club and shall no longer be entitled to any of the privileges of the Club."
And Notice is hereby also given that a Further Extraordinary General Meeting of the above Club will be held at the Club House aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, at 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting of the 13th day of September, 1915, and of confirming, if thought fit, as special resolutions, the above-mentioned resolutions.

Dated the 2nd day of September, 1915:
By Order of the General Committee,
REGINALD BROWN,
Hon. Secretary.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
NOTE.—If the proposed alteration in the Articles, as above, is made, the immediate effect will be that any present Member who is the subject of a Nation now at war with Great Britain will, ipso facto, cease to be a Member as from the date of such alteration. [933]



GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [987]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TO LET.
From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. R. AVARIA,
Care of E. PARANAY,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [944]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 88, SHAMEEN, R.C. Canton, comprising DWELLING HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadway and Wong-Nai-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Village, Kowloon.
Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [739]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, immediate possession; and FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th October next, English Bath and Kitchen, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Carriage System.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
IAN MOR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED HOUSE, possession November 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [853]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. DENNIS & BOWLEY, HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
56, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT".
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1915. [83]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS, 6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 52, THE PEAK, "HAZELDEN," No. 23, Robinson Road, 5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.
No. 2, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road, Kowloon.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
"ROSEATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 4, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [63]

INTIMATION



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

90 CENTS PER DOZ.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C.
KOWLOON OFFICE: 181, FLAT 2, STAMM, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1915.

CURRENCY REFORM.

SINCE we first dealt with the matter in the early part of the year, the anomalies in Hongkong's currency have continued to occupy the attention of the public, and various suggestions have been made for eliminating the loss and inconvenience which the existing state of confusion entails. How far these suggestions and the conditions that gave birth to them have received the consideration to which they are entitled from the Government we are not in a position to say, but the absence of any apparent attempt to free local commerce from the difficulties that now environ it indicates either a failure to appreciate the gravity of the problem or an inability to solve it. Yet it is pre-eminently a problem to which it is the duty of the Government to address itself. For several years past the Government has been striving to rehabilitate its subsidiary coinage by withdrawing millions of dollars of it from circulation and by excluding competing coins of Chinese origin. Just when the effect of these measures—adopted after much controversy and anxious thought—was beginning to make itself felt, a new factor has been introduced which plunges us back beyond the point from which we started. The silver dollar—the so-called "standard coin of the Colony"—has been superseded by the bank-note, and, as a result, subsidiary coinage has fallen to a discount varying, at different seasons, from 10 to 18 per cent. The silver dollar is rejected on all sides, and, in defiance of all the generally accepted rules of business, the purchaser who buys, say, five articles at 40 cents each is called upon to pay the equivalent of at least 44 cents each for them, or ten per cent. more than if he were content with only one. Could anything be more grotesque?

But there is another, and more serious, aspect of the question. Owing to the fictitious value of the note and its

adoption in all but name as the standard currency of the Colony, trade has been diverted from some of the outports to Shanghai, where the note still corresponds to the value of the silver dollar for which the Banks engage to redeem it. The merchant in Swatow, for example, has found that it pays him better to replenish his stocks from Shanghai than to send to Hongkong for the purpose, because, though the importers in both places quote the same figures, it requires fewer Swatow dollars to pay the bill in Shanghai than in Hongkong. In time, of course, this discrepancy will disappear, because, as the dollar is lower in Shanghai than the note in Hongkong, it will be necessary for our northern competitor to pay a correspondingly greater number of dollars to meet his future liabilities to the manufacturer in Europe. In the meantime, however, he has been reducing his stocks rapidly in anticipation of the restrictions with regard to Trading with the Enemy, and producing a state of stagnation in this Colony. If this were all it would be bad enough. But the outport trade, having once found another market, may not return in its entirety to Hongkong when normal conditions are restored, and so the damage done may in part be permanent.

The whole trouble is attributable, of course, to the inflated value of the bank-note in Hongkong. To-day the note stands at a premium roughly of ten per cent. over subsidiary coinage and of nine per cent. even over the silver dollar. The obvious remedy, in the circumstances, would appear to be for the Government itself to take over the note issue. By this means it could achieve a double purpose; it could control the value of the note and, at the same time, withdraw from circulation such a number of subsidiary coins as would suffice to establish a state of parity. For this latter purpose it could keep a portion of the cash reserve held against the note issue in subsidiary coinage, purchasing this at a discount from time to time whenever favourable opportunities offered. To guard against any possibility of subsequent loss the Government could pass an Ordinance providing that in case of need—such, for example, as "a run on the Banks"—the note should be redeemable as to four-fifths of its face value in silver dollars and as to one-fifth in small coins. In exchange for its notes the Government would, of course, receive cash or its equivalent, and part of this might be kept in London in gold to avoid the unnecessary shipment of bullion. The Indian Government follows this plan successfully under circumstances of far greater difficulty, because it has to maintain the value of the Rupee at or about one shilling and fourpence, whereas, as we know to our cost, the Hongkong dollar fluctuates daily with the price of silver, and requires no artificial support. By having its own note issue the Government would be able to save interest on money which it now borrows and earn a revenue on any surplus remaining over for investment. This, of course, would have to be set against any loss of revenue which may now be obtained from the Banks for the privilege of issuing notes in excess of the amount specified in the Ordinance. We commend the idea to the Government as worthy of early consideration.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.
Revenue Officer Wilden yesterday afternoon seized 12,000 rounds of ammunition on board the "Sea Yui," as she was about to leave for Wuchow.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 28th August, amounted to 51,903 tons, and the sales during the period to 44,703 tons.
In some quarters in Japan a curious objection has been raised to the participation of Count Okuma (the Prime Minister) in the coming coronation ceremonies. About a quarter of a century ago a bomb was thrown at Count Okuma, and, as a result of the injuries he received, a leg had to be amputated. The objection to his presence at the coronation is that this physical defect is an "impurity." In the ceremony of the coronation of the Emperor, tradition enjoins that any form of pollution must be scrupulously avoided. Count Okuma is therefore disqualified, so it is argued, for conducting the ceremony of coronation. A custom established of old does not permit any person with any form of deformity to participate in the ceremony of coronation, and it is contended that this usage should specially apply with all its strictness to the person taking the principal part as the highest officeholder of the State.

One more game has been played in connection with the second round of the Hongkong C.C.'s Men's Doubles, A. H. Crow and Hill (rec. 3/6), defeating de Rome and Reed (own 2/6), 7/5, 3/6, 6/3.

A reward of \$2,000 is offered by the Captain Superintendent of Police for information leading to the arrest and conviction of two men who stabbed Mr. Siu Un in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, on the 8th instant.

ROBBER OR REBEL?

CHINESE EXTRADITION CASE.

The long Chinese extradition case, in which the surrender of Hung Shiu Lung is requested by the Canton Government on charges of murder, is at last reaching its closing stages. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton opened his final speech on behalf of the defendant yesterday, and reviewed in detail the evidence brought against the defendant by the prosecution.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., having mentioned that the last two of the three charges of murder had been definitely withdrawn, Mr. Brutton dealt with the evidence of the alleged murder in the Yu Tai oil-shop at Samtochuk. He said that all the witnesses had absolutely denied that there were any occurrences or disturbances in Samtochuk except robberies. They also denied that there was any meeting of the Guild, and in fact denied every single point except that there were robberies and some looting, but in all the Canton Government Gazette, which were before the Court, there were reports of robberies and looting at various villages in the Waihow district right up to the 10th November, but no mention of Samtochuk. Although the witnesses for the Crown said that there was one specific murder at the Yu Tai shop, there were several murders on that date, but Samtochuk was not mentioned in the Gazette in connection with robberies, although it was mentioned in other connections. All this threw doubt on the story told by the witnesses for the Crown. Hung Shiu Lung was specifically mentioned by name in the Gazette as a rebel leader, and the Gazette corroborated the evidence of the rebellion at Samtochuk. The Crown witnesses pool-pooled the story of a rebellion, but the Gazette was full of it. The case was remanded.

STEALING ELECTRIC CURRENT.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

The Hongkong Electric Company brought another prosecution at the Magistracy yesterday for larceny of electricity from their mains. The defendants were a partner and an employee in an electrician and electric wiring contractor's shop at No. 12, Elgin Street. For the prosecution it was alleged that when the meter-reader visited the premises he found an electric fan working, but the meter on the premises showed no reading. When the previous occupiers of the floor left the installation was taken away and the wires to the main cut. The meter was, however, not taken away. The defendants, it was alleged, connected private wires with the Company's main and obtained their electricity for lighting and for the fan. Mr. Preston prosecuted. The first defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the first of two charges, and fined \$50, or six weeks' imprisonment in default, on the second charge. The second defendant was discharged, the Magistrate exonerating him from responsibility on account of his being merely a servant.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory, at 1.20 p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or typhoon west of Balintang Channel moving south-west.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for this afternoon.

The orders of the day are:—
First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Evidence Ordinance 1869."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Land Registration Ordinance, 1844."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend further the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914, and to effect certain purposes connected therewith."

First reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to Chinese Passenger Ships as defined by the Chinese Passenger Ships Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic Emigrants generally."

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

IMMENSE CAPTURES OF MEN AND MUNITIONS.

AIR-RAID ON LONDON DISTRICT.

BRITISH BOMBARD BELGIAN COAST.

MORE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

AMERICA AND THE "HESPERIAN" OUTRAGE.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GREAT RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

8,000 PRISONERS AND THIRTY GUNS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, September 9th. The Russians have secured a great success near Tarnopol, in Galicia, defeating the 3rd German Guards, and a Division of the 4th Reserve with an Austrian Brigade, capturing 8,000 prisoners and thirty guns, besides quick-munitions.

Another account of the success says: The Russians scored a great success near Tarnopol on Tuesday.

The 3rd German Guards and a Division of the 4th Reserve Division, strengthened by an Austrian Brigade and numerous heavy and light artillery had, according to the statements of prisoners, been for several days making great preparations for a decisive attack which had been fixed for Tuesday night. The Russians anticipated the enemy by attacking, and after a stubborn battle on the river Doljanka completely defeated him.

On Tuesday evening the Germans, towards the close of the battle, developed an artillery fire of extraordinary violence, and it was only the impossibility of a reply with equal intensity which prevented the Russians from scoring a still greater victory. Nevertheless, the Germans, besides sustaining enormous losses in killed and wounded, left 200 officers and 8,000 men prisoners in the hands of the Russians, who captured thirty guns, including fourteen of the heaviest, many mitrailleuses and much booty.

FURTHER CAPTURES.

PETROGRAD, September 9th.

After a short pursuit the Russians occupied their original positions on the river Sereth. The Tsar, when informed of the victory, expressed his joy and gratitude to the troops. Further south, in the region of Trembovl, the Russians dislodged the enemy from a number of villages, and captured forty officers, 3,500 men, three guns and ten mitrailleuses. The Austrians between the Dniester and the lower Sereth took the offensive on Tuesday, but a Russian battalion, by flank attacks, arrested this offensive and captured 1,011 Austrians.

The successful escape of the Russian divisions from different positions in the advanced Vistula theatre, where they were surrounded by the enemy, is beginning to have results, and is momentarily apparent in the partial successes.

The Germans continue persistent attacks from Grodno in the directions of Druskiuki and Skider. We repulsed the enemy in the latter region, inflicting heavy losses and taking scores of prisoners. The enemy are also making most fierce attacks in the district of Volkovsk on both sides of the railway to Slonim.

GERMAN'S VAST LOSSES.

PARIS, September 8th.

As an example of Germany's vast losses in Russia the German Guard Corps alone lost 539 officers and 23,682 men.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

QUALITY OF RUSSIAN INFANTRY.

BRILLIANT ATTACKS AT GRODNO.

PETROGRAD, September 9th.

The quality of the Russian infantry was never more severely tested than on the 3rd inst. when a Division was ordered to attack the enemy at Grodno and to hold him at any cost for the purpose of covering the retirement of the rest of the Russian forces. The Russians, heedless of the losses, rushed the enemy trenches south-east of the town and attacked him with the bayonet. The Germans wavered and began to retire, but they were shot down by their own machine-guns which were posted in a street in the vicinity. They turned back with the result that they were wiped out. Large German reserves were brought up and the Russians were severely pressed. Meanwhile, one and half battalions pierced the German lines and elsewhere entered the town, where there was fierce bayonet fighting in the streets and lanes lasting for several hours and resulting in the capture of the machine-guns and prisoners already reported.

THE TSAR FOR THE FRONT.

AN INSPIRING RESCRIPT.

PETROGRAD, September 8th.

The Tsar, in a rescript to the Grand Duke Nicholas, says: "At the beginning of the war I was unavoidably prevented from following the inclination of my soul to put myself at the head of the army and navy, hence I entrusted you with the chief command. You, under the eyes of the whole of Russia, have proved steadfast, your bravery inspiring the profound confidence and good wishes of all. My duty to my country, entrusted to me by God, impels me to-day, when the enemy has penetrated to the interior of my empire, to take supreme command, share the fatigues of war, and safeguard Russian soil. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but my duty and desire determine me in my resolution for the good of the State. The invasion by the enemy, which necessitates the greatest possible concentration of the civil and military authorities as well as the unification of the command of the field, has turned my attention from the southern front, where I recognise the necessity for your assistance and counsels."

The Tsar has issued an Army Order in which he states that he is taking over supreme command of the Navy and Army and calling on the troops, with faith in final victory, to defend their country to the last.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, signing himself "Aide-de-Camp General," thanks the troops for their heroism during a year of war and expresses his conviction that the Tsar will lead them to fresh exploits and victory.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS.

HIS NEW APPOINTMENT.

PETROGRAD, September 8th.

The Tsar has appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas to be Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, and expresses his profound gratitude for the Grand Duke's services during the war.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN CAVALRY ACTIONS.

PETROGRAD, September 8th. A communiqué mentions brilliant actions by Russian cavalry, who, in a series of dashing charges, drove back the enemy in the region of the Kovel-Serny railway, where they captured a hundred and forty prisoners.

Further south, as a result of the pressure of numerically superior enemy forces, the Russians have been ordered to retire to fresh positions eastward of the Sty.

AIRSHIP ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AIR-RAID ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

LONDON, September 8th. The Press Bureau announces that thirteen people are dead as the result of the visit of German aircraft to the East Coast last night. There were three Zeppelins. Anti-aircraft guns were in action and aeroplanes ascended but were unable to locate the airships.

Fifteen small dwellings were demolished and many doors, windows, etc., were broken.

The fires which were caused by the bombs were promptly extinguished. No other serious damage was done. The casualty returns are:

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Killed	2	3	5
Seriously wounded	4	11	5
Slightly wounded	9	5	9
Missing	1	2	

The missing are believed to be buried in the debris.

All were civilians except a soldier, who was among those seriously injured.

ANOTHER AIR-RAID NEAR LONDON.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aircraft visited the Eastern Counties and the London district last night and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs.

A few casualties are reported and some fires which were well under control by midnight.

THE NINETEENTH RAID.

LATER.

Last night's was the nineteenth air raid made on the English coast. The total number of persons killed has been 102 and the number wounded 270.

A ZEPPELIN ASTRAY.

AMSTERDAM, September 8th.

One of the returning Zeppelins apparently went astray. It was seen near Amsterdam. Various Dutch forts and garrisons fired on it, with what result is not known.

ALLIED-AIRMEN ACTIVE.

PARIS, September 8th.

A communiqué says that five German aeroplanes bombed Malzeville but did no damage. At Nancy there were some victims. The French, co-operating with the British Naval aviators, attacked the aviation sheds at Ostend. Another air squadron bombed the hangars at Saint Medard and the railway station at Dieuze.

FRENCH AIR REPRISALS.

PARIS, September 8th.

As a consequence of the German air bombardment of Nancy, French aeroplanes bombed military establishments at the Frescaty station and Metz.

EXPANSION OF BRITAIN'S NAVAL AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, September 8th.

Owing to the rapid expansion of the Naval Air Service a flag officer has to be appointed as Director, and Rear-Admiral Vaughan Lee has been selected for the post.

VON BERNHARDI.

AMSTERDAM, September 9th.

General von Bernhardt (author of the German classic "The Next War") has been appointed Commander of the Fifth Corps on the Eastern Front.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE GERMAN ATTACK.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE CONTINUES.

PARIS, September 9th.

A communiqué says that the artillery struggle continues to be active around Arras and Roye, between the Oise and the Aisne and also in Champagne. The Germans, after an intense bombardment with a number of asphyxiating shells, delivered a sustained attack in western Argonne with two Divisions, and gained a footing at some points on our front. The trenches were violently counter-attacked, but the enemy failed in a fresh attempt to break our front.

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TRADES' UNION CONGRESS AND THE WAR.

A FINE SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, September 9th.

The Trades' Union Congress has been discussing the war in a fine spirit of patriotism. Comrade Colonel John Ward was cheered and wished good luck, and there were other evidences of khaki.

Interesting points at the Congress were: A powerful speech by Mr. G. Roberts, M.P., who said "Russia has found her soul—(cheers)—while Germany has destroyed hers beyond recall."

Mr. Ben Tillett, in a speech of tremendous vehemence, denounced Germany and any friends of Germany. He related his observations during his recent visit to the Front.

Mr. Robson, of Durham read a note from his son which said: "If the workers give us a chance we shall thank them."

(Cheers)

LATER.

After a number of vigorous speeches denouncing German oppression, militarism and brutality, the Trades' Union Congress adopted a resolution opposing militarism, but expressing belief in the righteousness of the Allies' cause, condemning the Austro-German atrocities, and pledging themselves to assist the Government as far as possible in the successful prosecution of the war.

The resolution was carried by 600 votes to 7.

THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

ITS UTILISATION FOR WAR PURPOSES.

LONDON, September 9th.

It is officially announced that Lord Lansdowne's committee on the utilisation of the National Register for war purposes has agreed to procedure which will have the effect of indicating approximately the classes which, in the public interest, should not be approached by the recruiting authorities.

The Daily Telegraph announces that no absolute decision was reached at yesterday's Cabinet meeting regarding the recommendations of Lord Crewe's committee, but it is believed that two thirds of the Ministers were opposed to compulsion at present, but that should a change in the military situation necessitate another course the Cabinet would promptly take the country into its confidence.

ENEMY INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

Herr Dumba called upon Mr. Lansing this afternoon and airily told reporters before entering that he would submit instructions to his Government regarding the liability of Austro-Hungarians to prosecution in Austria for participating in the manufacture of munitions. Herr Dumba was closeted with Mr. Lansing for twenty-five minutes. He refused to make a statement when he left, but looked crestfallen.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, September 8th.

President Wilson called at the State Department and conferred with Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, in regard to the Austrian Ambassador, Mr. Dumba.

Officials see particular significance in this, as such a call is almost unprecedented.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

IMPORTANT DECISION IMMINENT.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Daily News says that a Cabinet Committee, presided over by Lord Crewe, on the maintenance of the strength of the Armies, recommended recruiting by public appeal, district by district, but decided that if the quota acquired at the depots was not forthcoming men should be taken compulsorily.

It is understood that the National Register will be used for the purposes of discrimination. The Cabinet will consider the report to-day and it is expected that it will reject the compulsory recommendation.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Panama Canal, which has been much obstructed lately owing to landslides, is now completely blocked. Thirty ships are held up. Simultaneously with this, news has been received of a violent earthquake at San Salvador in Guatemala.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA CANAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TURKEY AND HER "ALLY."

COMPLAINTS AND REPROACHES.

ATHENS, September 8th.

Particulars of Prince Hohenlohe's first audience with the Sultan on August 10th, received in Mitylene, via Salonika, show that the Plenipotentiary had to listen to a string of complaints and reproaches, from the Sultan, taxing Germany with indifference to the fate of the Ottoman Empire which had been abandoned by its Allies. Without munitions or money it was sustaining, single-handed, desperate and unequal struggles in the Caucasus and the Dardanelles, whereas the Kaiser had promised to aid Turkey.

It is stated that Prince Hohenlohe was completely taken aback at the Sultan's outspoken manner. He replied that German action in the Balkans had been delayed because the Central Powers had to devote their main strength to the Eastern front.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, September 8th.

The Cabinet to-day, which meeting will probably be the last one before the re-assembling of Parliament on Tuesday, it is understood, receives the report of the committee which is considering measures for maintaining the strength of the Army. Among other important business there are likely to be financial questions in connection with the forthcoming Budget.

REDEDICATION OF FRANCE.

MESSAGES FROM PUBLIC MEN.

[FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, August 1st.

To-day the Paris Press devotes its columns to summaries of the first year of the war and to reflections by leading public men of France on the anniversary of its outbreak. It eloquently expresses the resolution of the French people to look forward, as the Temps says, to the second year of the war with the faith which is engendered by the greatness of the task accomplished and with the resolution to profit by these 12 months of experience in order to avoid errors and omissions of the future.

The Petit Parisien publishes messages from several of France's leading statesmen and members of the Government, among which are the following:

M. Viviani, Prime Minister, says:—It is now a year since Germany and Austria let loose war upon a nation which was attached to peace, and which with its Allies made every effort to maintain it. Never have the virtues of our race stood out more nobly and firmly; other virtues which we were believed not to possess have merited for us the admiration of the world. By those virtues, enthusiasm and endurance, patience and ardour, the victory of right is assured. The heroic army and its leaders, this confident and industrious people, who peacefully continue their work while their sons hurt themselves into the furious struggle—in a word, all France, united and steadfast, has arisen to a height never attained in history. The trial may be prolonged, but our soul will remain unshaken.

M. Millerand, Minister of War, says:—Discipline, the power of armies, is also that of nations. France will come through this war victorious because she has been able, to the astonishment of her enemies, to impose upon herself and maintain a voluntary discipline of which they thought her incapable.

M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador in London:—

Let us not weary of repeating that at this time last year a sign from Berlin would have sufficed to prevent war. The Powers of the Triple Entente and Italy multiplied their efforts to maintain peace; even Austria showed herself ready for a conversation which might have stopped it all; Serbia gave proofs of admirable self-denial. All this good will was powerless before the determination of the German Government to provoke the conflict.

In response to a request from the London correspondent of the Petit Parisien, Sir Edward Grey says:—

The United Kingdom and the whole of the British Empire, as well as our brave Allies, have never been more determined than they are to-day to carry on the struggle to a victory which will result in an honourable and durable peace, based on liberty and not on a crushing militarism.

In an editorial, the Liberté asks satirically:—

What is the bag of the Kaiser and his cursed race of hunters and game-keepers at the end of this year of war? Between 8 and 9 millions of slain, wounded, disappeared, or prisoners. What a hecatomb, and what is the result? Nothing but ruin, devastation and massacre; the entire world veiled in funeral crepe; A colossal Wagnerian symphony rises from earth to Heaven composed of tears and sob and infinite suffering. The German deity, gorged with blood, impregnation, and human torture, should be satisfied.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The following telegram from the London office of the Chartered Bank has been received by the local branch:—

"The directors have declared an interim dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax."



Don't be the "Skeleton at the Feast." Let Sargol make you Plump and Popular.

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH.

A New Discovery.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What because of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those two Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and A. S. Watson & Co., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.45 a.m. - Pressure has decreased slightly over Annam and Western Japan; it has decreased elsewhere, especially over the Loochoos and S. Japan, the typhoon having moved northward to the vicinity of Korea Strait.

A depression now covers the north part of the China Sea, probably central near the Microl. field Bank.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction: East winds, moderate; fine generally.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: East winds, moderate; fine generally.

Formosa Channel: N.E. winds, moderate.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Loochoos: No. 1.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan: No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 9th.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 5 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.71	29.71
Temperature	87	74	85
Humidity	43	58	65
Wind Direction	West	—	ENE
Force	2	0	3
Weather	b	c	b
State	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 8th ... 87

Lowest open air Temperature on 8th ... 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 10th to 16th September.

Day of Week	Day	High Water		Low Water	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Fri.	10	10 40	7 4	1 31	2 5
Satur.	11	9 46	7 2	3 34	1 6
Sun.	12	10 46	6 3	4 32	2 0
Mon.	13	10 40	6 6	4 30	1 8
Tues.	14	11 42	5 9	5 21	1 7
Wed.	15	11 17	6 2	5 18	3 0
Thurs.	16	10 59	5 8	6 22	1 8
		4 40	4 3	5 42	3 4
		2 37	4 5	6 23	3 0
		0 59	7 0	9 18	3 0
		4 40	4 3	6 17	4 3

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

FOR SEPTEMBER A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Wind	Weather
Vladivostok	7 a.	29.51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	29.71	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	—	29.67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	29.40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	29.41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osaka	—	29.05	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	29.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishikawa	—	29.66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonoda	—	29.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choshi	—	29.63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakatsu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankoku	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiangling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.60	62	98	WNW	1	b	—
Guthrie	—	29.57	70	97	W	1	b	—
Sharp Peak	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Amoy	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Swatow	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Taihu	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Taiwan	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Kailashan	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Formosa	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Canton	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Hongkong	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Gasp Road	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Macao	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Wahow	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Hoikow	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Pakhoi	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Phulien	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Tourane	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Cape St. James	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Apurri	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Madagasc	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Laogay	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Tsushima	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Hollu	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Surigao	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—
Labuan	—	29.62	74	76	W	2	b	—

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

A barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, by saturation of air saturated with moisture being taken at the same time.

DIRECTION OF WIND, in two points.

FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort's scale.

STATE OF WEATHER, in plain day, a drizzle, a deluge, a rain, a snow, a hail, a fog, a mist, a light, a heavy, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a hail, a fog, a mist, a light, a heavy, a passing shower, a squall.

RAIN, in inches, tenths and hundredths.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

5.15 p.m.—Meeting of Subscription Committee for the 1916 Race Meeting at the Jockey Club Offices.

TO-MORROW.

3.30 p.m.—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

Monday, 13th Sept.—The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, North Point.

Friday, 17th Sept.—Nelson-Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Saturday, 18th Sept.—9 p.m.—Promenade Concert by Hongkong Police Reserve in the Botanical Gardens.

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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WEDDINGS AT ST. GEORGE'S.

REMINISCENCES OF THE PARISH CLERK.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT IN "THE TIMES"]

There has lately taken his leave of public life one for whom it might fairly be claimed that he has done something to mould the destinies of England. This is Mr. Charles Maizey, Parish Clerk of St. George's, Hanover-square, who has been helping to marry people in that famous church for 38 years. He has not retired from his office, for once a Parish Clerk always a Parish Clerk, but he has ceased to perform its duties. How arduous those duties have been may be judged from the fact that on an average 300 marriages are celebrated in a year at St. George's, and 38 times 300 is a sum that anyone can do for himself. Moreover, St. George's is the church of all others at which the lords and the ladies and the Miss O'Grady's are married, and their wedding calls for elaborate arrangements—flowers and awnings, and the perching of frantic lady sightseers by patient policemen. Very often there are several weddings in one day, and Mr. Maizey has had hard work to be off with the old one before he was on with the new. "Don't meet the other bride," he has had to plead pathetically, and he recalls one dreadful day on which there were six weddings. The day has been kind, however, in extending the time for marriages till 3 o'clock, when 12 o'clock was the latest legal hour the difficulties were far greater than they are now. Many weddings have had to be arranged at very short notice. The Parish Clerk has suddenly been asked in how short a time he could get a couple married. He has answered "Two hours," and he had kept his word.

Mr. Maizey's predecessor in office used "to drop into poetry as a friend" over the weddings at St. George's. That precedent he has very wisely not followed, but he has made many friends without doing so. So many families have been married generation after generation at St. George's that the Parish Clerk has become a family friend and possesses many little offerings of affection to remind him of past weddings, amongst the most cherished of which is a piece of plate given him by the Duchess of Marlborough when she was married to Lord William Russell. He is constantly meeting people who ask him if he remembers their wedding, and he has to admit that he remembers their faces but not always their names. Faces he never forgets, and on one occasion he went all the way to Caerphilly, in Wales, picked out of a row of men a bridegroom whom he had only seen once some 10 years before and thus triumphantly assisted in convicting him of bigamy.

ROMANCE OF THE REGISTERS.

The registers of St. George's, Hanover-square, are in themselves an extraordinary subject and the Parish Clerk is justly proud of them. Here may be found the marriages of Nelson's Lady Hamilton and of the famous Duchess of Kingston who married too many people at once. In 1793 is recorded the marriage of the Duke of Sussex to Lady Augusta Murray, afterwards declared void under the Royal Marriage Act.

But it is impossible to go back to such far-off times because Mr. Maizey has seen so much in his own. At one wedding the register has been signed by two Kings and two Queens, at another by four Prime Ministers. The first was that of Lady Mary Acheson to Mr. Robert Ward, and the signatories were the King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales), King Edward, and Queen Alexandra. The second marriage was that of Mr. Asquith and Miss Tennant, and the four Prime Ministers were the bridegroom himself, then in *passe* and not in *exce*, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Rosebery. Since then the register has been signed by two Kings and two Queens, at another by four Prime Ministers. The first was that of Lady Mary Acheson to Mr. Robert Ward, and the signatories were the King and Queen (then Prince and Princess of Wales), King Edward, and Queen Alexandra. 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OUR LON DON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 4th.
THE PRACTICE OF THIEF.

The campaign for economy seems destined to produce some freak offshoots in the way of self-denial movements. One of them has already got under way, and numerous Society women have published pretty pledges signed by themselves to prove that henceforth they will do without luxuries. Allied to them—possibly for social purposes—are some ordinarily keen business men who must know that they are preaching a good deal of fallacy mixed up with the truth. For example, they are pledging people not to order new clothes, regardless of the tailors and the dressmakers, not to dine at restaurants, regardless of those who get their living by catering, and not to buy motor cars. They seem to grow positively bilious at the sight of a new motor car, quite oblivious of the fact that its production has given occupation and the means for livelihood to many men with families. It is peculiarly foolish, too, at this time to talk of motor cars being used too much by the "idle rich," for those I see about are either on public service or at the disposal of wounded soldiers, for the most part. Some of this outcry, of course, is just the sort of "tosh" that helps idle people to get a passing excitement. Fortunately, idle people are few in these days, and they will grow scarcer yet, for just as their propaganda will be superseded by the more practical and effective logic of hard facts, so the same processes will make them tackle their own affairs with a view to a readjustment. In circles that know, there is some amusement over the speech of a prominent politician the other day, scolding the public for lack of economy, when he and his wife are notoriously extravagant in orders and slow in payment. The economy they believe in is economy practised by "the other fellow."

It will probably be found, however, that the next Budget will be far more effective as an economy producer than any such movement as this. With the income-tax cutting into the £3 a week man, and the death duties "swallowing up estates in three generations unless the estates are conserved by personal efforts"—as Lord Portsmouth foresees—neither end of the social scale is likely to have much coin of the realm to play ducks and drakes with. It is, of course, risky to make hard and fast predictions as to the after-effects of the war, but some think there will be more aristocrats in business and more plutocrats in the mansions and old and stately homes of England. Certainly women may be expected to hold many of the positions they are now filling. However sanguinary the remainder of the war may be, there will be a plentiful supply of men thrown on the market when peace is declared, and it is an interesting speculation as to whether women or men will emigrate in greater numbers if the economic pressure becomes too burdensome. Plenty of observers think the after effects will be good as an energizing corrective to the indolent, slack and wasteful ideals that have been followed in the fat days of peace.

WASTE AT THE FRONT.

I take it that when an Armageddon is on we must be prepared for chaos in places, but it would certainly appear that there is room for a great economiser in Government departments both at home and abroad. There is ample evidence of waste in the home departments and in the training camps, and also in the camps at the front. Rations are delivered whether they are consumed or not and huge quantities of stores are thrown away, sold or destroyed. The ground in some place in France is said to be strewn with tins of bully beef, and one officer has testified "I never take food into the trenches. I just pick it up as I go along." Ammunition has been wasted not in bandoliers but scores of cases, and in one instance an easy way of making a bridge over a stream was to pitch in numbers of ammunition cases, with the ammunition still inside! I can well conceive of circumstances that would justify such spendthrift methods, but there is no evidence to show that this case was one of them. (It is asserted by those who have covered the British front that if a cont actor were given ten per cent. to run a salvage department he would make a fortune in a few weeks.)

CONDITIONS ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

Very different from these well-fed—or over-fed—conditions are those that meet the Germans who are pressing after the Russians on the Eastern front. A German correspondent writing to his home paper says:—"There is no trace of an inhabitant. The villages are deserted and in flames, the crops are destroyed." Next day he wrote again: "We have again marched seven miles, and stare our eyes out as we may, we have not yet seen a Russian in civilian garb. Dearthly still lay the land deserted by man, with the empty windows of the villages looking down on us—that was the impression that the day left on us. Behind us the village on the road is a sheet of flame."

"TOLERABLY SATISFIED."

When all that has been said, the fact remains that we are tolerably satisfied with those main departments concerned with the management of the war. One year of war has left us stronger in our naval arm than we were when we began, with German commerce driven from the seas, German steamship lines bankrupt, German export trade crippled, and even the submarine menace cut down to such fine limits that the damage to our freight trade is rapidly becoming quite negligible. At this moment the nation—barring a few irksome trade union rules—has its full weight on the wheel and the workers at last fully roused to what is required of them. The spirit now working is expressed by a resolution passed by eight thousand men at Crewe the other night.

"We, the working men of Crewe, will do all that is humanly possible to increase the output of munitions and stand by our friends and comrades in the trenches, so that Crewe may live up to her motto—'ever behind!'" Every day skilled men are being brought back from the trenches to make every factory a fortress, as Mr. Lloyd George says, and their places in the trenches are being taken by men who are less adept with lathe and tools. "We believe we are not yet at the top of the crest, but we never were more confident of victory. In case you have not noted it, I am moved to add the experience mentioned by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech to the miners the other day. The New Zealanders and the Australians at the Dardanelles were ordered to undergo a strict medical examination just at the time that the expectation was strong that there would be fighting immediately with the Turks. Not a man would stand out or admit that he had the slightest ache or pain. Not one soldier who could stand on two feet would go into hospital till the Turks had been defeated. Under these circumstances at home and abroad what can one say of the contemptible backbiters, and pessimists of the Harnsworth type, who by their daily wailing give courage to the enemy, except that they are a danger and an insult to the patriotism of the people and the valour of our men?"

WAR NEWS.

GERMANS AND WESTERN FRONT.

PREPARATIONS TO MEET ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.
A correspondent of the Amsterdam *Telegraaf*, in a letter from Antwerp, says:

"However the Germans may be prospering in the East, they still seem to be seriously considering the possibility that they will not be able to hold their own in France. We have known for some time that they were preparing two new front lines across Belgium to provide against all possibilities in case of a retreat. The works of the Antwerp fortresses, the base of one of these lines, appear to have been fairly completed, and after the placing of the mysterious concrete tubes in the Scheidt dyke, north of the fortress, it seems that the Germans consider that the lower reaches of the river are sufficiently secure."

"Much activity is being shown on the second line with the Meuse as its base and Liege as its centre. The work on this line is almost exclusively entrusted to Germans, and the inhabitants are kept away from it."
We know that the work on the right bank of the Meuse from Namur to the German frontier is being carried on with feverish speed. Formidable and complex trenches, barbed-wire entanglements and concrete floors for heavy guns are being constructed there, and connected at many places by railways. The line connecting Brussels with Aix-la-Chapelle is the principal of these. A tunnel is being drilled in the hills between Wavre and Lixhe, in the hills between station is being built while an enormous station is being built at Vise. It is evident that the Germans want to build a second large railway line from Germany to the centre of Belgium.

OPERATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS.

BRILLIANT CAPTURE OF GERMAN STRONGHOLD.

Next to the campaign in South-West Africa, the operations in the Cameroons are the most effective of the subsidiary expeditions. The official description of the capture of the stronghold of Garua just published has brought home to the public the vastness of these overseas operations. The heavy fighting which has taken place is almost unknown to the nation at large, as the columns attacking Garua consisted of British and Indian officers, West African and Nigerian troops. They had marched and fought for a thousand miles and in June stood before the enemy for the final encounter. Pits, trenches, and wire surrounded the place, but the guns brought with the columns rendered these defences valueless and saved a direct infantry assault which would have cost many lives. The artillery fire was so powerful that the enemy tried to escape across the river to the south, but the stream being swollen made the passage impossible. The enemy therefore remained in the burning town and finally surrendered. When we entered it was seen that the defence almost precluded the possibility of infantry attacks succeeding. A succession of pits had been dug, lightly covered with spikes and spears planted at the bottom. Obstacles were marked out and ranged to an inch for rifles and machine guns. The destruction ended serious operations in the Cameroons, and finished the German prestige and influence. A few bands held out in the hills but are out off from supplies.

RUSSIA'S RESERVES.

GREAT NUMBERS STILL TO BE CALLED UP.

The news that the Tsar has called to the colours young men of 18 years of age might lead in England to a misconception. It would seem that all the reserves of men from 20 to 43 (the age at which, according to the Russian law, one is exempt from further military service) have already been exhausted. It would be so in Germany and France, but it is quite different in Russia.

The Russian law of compulsory military service, introduced in 1874, excludes from compulsion the only son of a family, as well as the father, if he is the only breadwinner. These are called in extreme necessity. Thus, while the young men of 19 years old are now in training, there are plenty of capable and strong men between 20 and 40 who are not yet called. Everyone who has been to Russia during the war has noticed how many vigorous porters are on duty on each station. The cafés, restaurants, and the like are full of waiters of serviceable age.

Roughly speaking, the population of Russia is about 170,000,000. According to official statistics persons between nineteen and forty amount to approximately 23 per cent. If we exclude women and children and unfit, there will still be at least 8,000,000 available for military service and quite fit. We may estimate that at the beginning of the war about 4,000,000 had been mobilised. If we take even the German estimate of Russian losses, which is undoubtedly greatly exaggerated, there will be still about 2,000,000 left in the fighting ranks at the present moment.

The young men of nineteen now called approximately amount to one million, so that if my above estimate is correct there are still three million fighting men available for service. We know that the War Minister has said in the Duma that the second rank of the Opolchenie will also be immediately called up. This means that persons up to now exempt from service will have to serve.

MONGOLIAN TRIBESMEN.

Great as these reserves are, they by no means represent all the fighting material of which Russia is possessed. There are whole tribes, mostly nomads on the Ural, the borders of the Caspian Sea, and in Turkestan that are exempt from the service. There are many reasons for this, the chief being that military service in Russia is considered as the most honourable service for the country. The members of this half-Asiatic tribe are not considered class enough to be given this honour. However, the late General Skobelev, the hero of the Russo-Turkish War, has already suggested that many of these tribes, being poor horsemen, could render valuable service, especially on scouting duty.

During the present war an experiment has been made by introducing the Turkoman cavalry, and it has proved a splendid success. This drew the attention of the Russian military authorities to another tribe, the Kalmyks. It is probable that these will also be called for the defence of the common country, the more so as they are very anxious to take part in the war, and lately sent a petition to the Tsar demanding to be enlisted.

THE KALMYKS.

Their chief occupation is hunting, so that they are good shots. It is almost impossible to introduce such a discipline amongst them as would make of them regular troops. But as irregulars they are certainly better than none. In many instances they will, no doubt, prove even better than the Cossacks. The Cossack, when he does not serve, is an agriculturist. The Kalmyk is a nomad, a hunter, and sometimes a robber. The Kalmyks are horse breeders, and understand everything pertaining to the horse even better than the gypsies.

FINLAND'S FORCES.

However valuable this force is it is still irregular, but Russia has at her disposal a valuable asset to the war in the people of the Grand Duchy of Finland. As is known, Finland had her own army up to 1902, when, for political reasons, it was dissolved by the order of the Tsar. This army operated alongside with Russia in 1863 during the insurrection of Poland and in 1877 during the Russo-Turkish War. It proved to be one of the best fighting forces of the Russian Army. When this war began many officers of the former Finnish regiments petitioned the Tsar and were enlisted in the Russian regiments. Some of them have already been killed in action. Some have received the highest military distinctions. General Schuman, the commander of Osowiec, the only fortress which for eight months withstood all German attacks is a Finnish subject.

It has now been decided to ask the Finnish Senate to give recruits to fight for the defence of the common Fatherland. It might be that the Finnish Army will be restored in its former numbers. In that case about 500,000 men, fully trained, will be immediately available. Certainly Finland will demand some guarantees for the restoration of her complete autonomy. But the curtailment of her rights was the work of the "Germans at home," with General Seim at the head, and will, no doubt, be made good by the Duma.

It will be seen from the above that Russia still possesses a great number of men soon fit for service, as the usual training only occupies three months. The Duma has already adopted measures that will allow them to be equipped and armed.

ENEMY'S FEARFUL LOSSES IN THE EAST.

The Geneva correspondent of the *Daily Express* mentions Innsbruck telegrams stating that the Germans sacrificed many men in an effort to break the Russian line on the Mireze, a right bank tributary of the Bag. The Russian retreat in the centre has been marked by bloody engagements. Some German divisions were surrounded and were extricated with the greatest difficulty. One Russian counter-attack cost Prince Leopold 10,000 casualties in two hours. The intensity of the Russian artillery fire has recently increased.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE"

The above-mentioned Steamer having arrived from VANCOUVER, VICTORIA and JAPAN PORTS, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods, with the exception of Parcel, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Kowloon Godowns, where delivery can be obtained.
Goods on hand after the 13th Sept. 1915, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns and this Office notified, when arrangements will be made for examination. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
D. W. CRADDOCK,
General Traffic Agent.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [948]

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STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
* TJILIWONG	JAVA	11 port.		
* TJISONDARI	JAVA	in port	JAPAN	14th Sept.
* TJITAREM	JAVA	in port	SHANGHAI	15th Sept.
* TJILATROEP	JAPAN	13th Sept.	JAVA	15th Sept.
* TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	19th Sept.	SHANGHAI	5th Oct.
* TJIBODAS	JAVA	29th Sept.	JAPAN	6th Oct.

* Wireless Telegraphy.
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York Buildings, 1st Floor.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NORE"

Arrived Hongkong on 3rd September, 1915, from LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 5 hours.
Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1915. [1]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th Sept. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 27th Sept., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th Sept., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [948]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI"

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 11 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1915. [961]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI"

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHILDAR, Norwegian str., 1,102, Nils Hjordh, 9th September—Bangkok 3rd September, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
HLENUS, British str., 4,810, A. D. Baker, 8th September—Kobe 4th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.
LOKANG, British str., 807, D. W. Ritchie, 8th September—Hohow 6th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
OTAWA MARU, Japanese str., 877, N. Hasdo, 8th September—Koolung 6th September, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
SINKING, British str., from Canton.
TITANIC, Dutch str., 6,000, J. N. Bouman, 9th September—Java 1st September, Sugar and General—Java-China-Japan Line.
WINGSANG, British str., 1,517, T. H. Lishman, 8th September—Shanghai 3rd September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
September 8th.
HANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.
LUSHOW, British str., for Canton.
SARDINIA, British str., for Singapore.
MEXICO MARU, Jap. str., for Karatsu.

DEPARTURES.

September 9th.
ATSUTA MARU, Jap. str., for London.
BANRI MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.
BENEDICT, British str., for Nagasaki.
DEVAYONGSE, British str., for Saigon.
FRIGONIA, Nor. str., for Balikpapan.
FUKUKI MARU, Jap. str., for Amoy.
HONGKONG, British str., for Yokohama.
KITANO MARU, Jap. str., for Bangkok.
QUANTA, British str., for Shanghai.
SINKING, British str., for Canton.
WONG, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Wingsang, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Conner.
Per Titianic, from Java, for Hongkong, Mr. H. v. Buren.

TO DEPART.
Per Sardinia, for Singapore, Miss Butler, Miss Giles, Mr. F. H. Robinson, Mr. H. C. Clements, Mr. P. A. Davidson, Mr. C. A. Pessanha, Mr. G. Chotimal, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Engelbrouner, infant and nurse, Miss Taylor, and Mr. R. Laperal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. Nankin left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst., morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 12th inst., at about 7 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. Glenloch is expected to arrive here from London on Saturday, the 11th inst.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Hinsang, from Sandakan, is due in Hongkong to-day.
Fookang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 11th September.
Kunyang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 17th September.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong 29th September.

INDRA LINE, LIMITED.

Saint Egbert, from New York, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

AGENTS, FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO., SEATTLE.
Unkai Maru, from Moji, is due in Hongkong 20th September.

STEAMERS PASSED ANJER.

August 11th, British str. Sherries, from Soerabaya, for Westward.
August 12th, British str. Otan Cumming, from West, for Soerabaya.
August 15th, British str. Edendale, from Singapore, for Tilapat.
August 17th, Dutch str. Karimoon, Plugge, from Amsterdam, for Batavia.
August 18th, British str. Laertes, from Liverpool, for Batavia.
August 20th, Norwegian str. Padang, Skyestad, from Batavia, for Padang.
August 21st, Dutch str. Samarinda, from Rotterdam, for Batavia.
August 21st, British str. Waiyapa, from London, for Brisbane.
August 21st, British str. Islander, from Singapore, for Christmas Island.
August 22nd, British str. Oolobarra, from Colombo, for Samarang.

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SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DEPTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & LEITH	BOEMFONTEIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 17th inst.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	YASAKA MARU	Jan. str.	—	Yamawaki	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 24th inst.
LONDON	PAUL LECAT	Frech. str.	—	T. Suruga	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	beginning of Oct.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CANADA MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, &c.	TAMBA MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	MESSAGNERIE MARITIME	On 2nd Oct., at 5 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTECALA	Brit. str.	—	Soyeda	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at 3 p.m.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAKUALA	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL	MUNCASTER CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.	Beginning of Oct.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	UNKAI MARU	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 14th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	TENYO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	ANTO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at Noon.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	DANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10.30 a.m.
AUSTRIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	S. ALBANS	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOFU & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at 4 p.m.
TSINGTAI & NEWCHANG	KASHING	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Baldo	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	KUISHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Baldo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 a.m.
MOJI & KOBE	YATSHING	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
KOBE & MOJI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
JAPAN	THISONHARI	Dut. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	PAUL LECAT	Frech. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Baldo	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHILON MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YANGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	POOSANG	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	YONGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	JINSEN MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TITABOEN	Dut. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	OTTOVA MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KAIJO MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HAITAN	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	YONGSHANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KIRIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	JAPAN	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HAKATA MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TITATAP	Dut. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	SALANIS	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	DAIGI MARU	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	MAUSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	HINSANG	Brit. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LOKANG	Jan. str.	—	E. S. Baldo	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at D'light.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
FOR STREAMERS TO SAIL.

"MOJI and KOBE"	"YATSHING"	Saturday, 11th Sept., D'light.
"MANILA"	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 11th Sept., 3 p.m.
"HOIHOW and HAIPHONG"	"LOKANG"	Sunday, 12th Sept., D'light.
"SHANGHAI"	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept., D'light.
"SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI"	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept., D'light.
"SHANGHAI"	"WOSANG"	Thursday, 16th Sept., D'light.
"SHANGHAI"	"MAUSANG"	Thursday, 16th Sept., Noon.
"SHANGHAI"	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 18th Sept., 3 p.m.
"SHANGHAI"	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 19th Sept., D'light.
"SHANGHAI"	"HINSANG"	Tuesday, 21st Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUMSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," and "LOKANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 9 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, and returning thence direct to Hongkong.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.
Freight, or Passage, apply to
HONGKONG 10th September, 1915

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

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YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

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EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

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FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & LEITH ... "BLOEMFONTEIN" ... On 17th Sept.

LONDON ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1915.

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THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

BANKERS, &c.

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1914.

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VESSELS ON THE WERT

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARDINIA," carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port TO-DAY, the 10th September, 1915, at Noon, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co's ss. "Majesty," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Cargo for Bombay, etc., will be continued on in the ss. "SARDINIA," due in Bombay about 27th September, 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1915.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

